CHANGES TO THE SPECIFICATION (CLEAN FORM)

On page 5, change the second full paragraph starting on line 11 as follows:

Figure 2 shows the regulating device according to the invention. The diagrammatically illustrated rotor 4 is coupled to a generator 12 producing electrical power which depends on the wind speed and thus the wind power. The ac voltage generated in the generator 12 can firstly be rectified and then converted into an ac voltage which is of a frequency corresponding to the network frequency as illustrated in Fig. 4.

C1

On page 5, change the third full paragraph starting on line 17 as follows:

The network voltage is ascertained at a location in the network 6 (Figure 1) by means of a voltage sensor (not shown). An optimum generator voltage U_{ref} (see Figure 2) is calculated in dependence on the ascertained network voltage, possibly means of a microprocessor which is shown in Figure 4 and a voltage sensor U. The generator voltage U_{actual} from sensor U is then regulated to the desired voltage value U_{ref} by means of the regulating device including PDI controller C. That regulation of the generator voltage provides for regulation of the electrical power which is delivered by the generator 12 to a consumer, in the illustrated embodiment being the network 6, and which is fed into the network 6, and which is fed into the network 6. By virtue of this feedback scheme, into the network, fluctuations in the network voltage in the network 6 can be avoided or considerably reduced.

[On page 5, change the fourth full paragraph starting on line 29 as follows:]

The diagram illustrated in Figure 3 shows th relationship between the power WP which is entered on the ordinate and which is delivered by the wind power installation and the network voltage G which is plotted on the abscissa. If the network voltage differs only little from its reference value which is between the voltage values U_{min} and U_{max} then a uniform level of power WØ is delivered to the network by the generator, corresponding to the upper straight portion of the curve (straight line parallel to the abscissa). If the network voltage rises further and exceeds a value U1 at point P1, the power fed into the network is reduced. When the value U_{max} is reached, then the power WP fed into the network is equal to zero)point P2). Even in the case where there is a high level of wind power, no power is fed into the network at point P2. If the wind power falls sharply, then only a reduced amount of power can still be fed into the network. Even if no further power is delivered on the part of the wind power converted, the latter - although without delivering power - continues to be operated so that power delivery can always be effected as soon as the mains voltage has again assumed a value between U_{min} and U_{max}. As shown in Fig. 3 the power PW is also increased from O to WØ as the network voltage G increases from U_{min} to U_3.

[On page 6, change the first full paragraph starting on line 13 as follows:]

Figure 4 shows essential components of the control and regulating arrangement 10 in Figure 1. The control and regulating arrangement 10 has a rectifier 16 in which the ac voltage produced in the generator is rectified. A frequency converter 18 connected to the rectifier 16 converts the initially rectified dc

voltage into an ac voltage which is fed into the network 6 by way of the lines L1, L2 and L3, in the form of a three-phase ac voltage. The frequency converter 18 is controlled by means of a microcomputer 20 which is part of the overall regulating device. For that purpose the microprocessor 20 is coupled to the frequency converter 18. The input parameters for regulation of the voltage with which the electrical power afforded by the wind power installation 2 is fed into the network 6 are derived from sensors S and include the current network voltage G, the network frequency f, the electrical power PW of the generator, the reactive power factor cosφ and the power gradient dP/dt. Regulation in accordance with the invention of the voltage to be fed into the network is implemented in the microprocessor 20.